Union Calendar No.

105TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 3114

[Report No. 105–

To authorize United States participation in a quota increase and the New Arrangements to Borrow of the International Monetary Fund, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 27, 1998

Mr. Leach (for himself, Mr. Lafalce, Mrs. Roukema, Mr. Vento, Mr. Hinchey, and Mr. Jackson of Illinois) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services

March , 1998

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on January 27, 1998]

A BILL

To authorize United States participation in a quota increase and the New Arrangements to Borrow of the International Monetary Fund, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2	This Act	may be	e cited o	as the	``International	Monetary
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- 3 Fund Reform and Authorization Act of 1998".
- 4 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

- 5 The Congress finds that—
- (1) the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was
 conceived at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, to pro mote a sound and open world economy and a stable
 international financial system;
 - (2) while the international financial system has evolved significantly since the IMF was founded fifty years ago, its core mission remains focused on providing advice on macroeconomic and exchange rate policy and highly conditional financial assistance, including appropriate economic and governance reforms, to countries facing balance of payments or liquidity problems;
 - (3) the IMF includes elements in structural adjustment programs that affect industrial and labor policies, which have profound social and political ramifications;
 - (4) the IMF has intervened in financial markets in situations of extreme uncertainty and crisis to restore investor and lender confidence, which may result in partially relieving such lenders and investors of the

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1	negative consequences of imprudent lending and in
2	vestment decisions;
3	(5) the expanded conditionality which accom-
4	panies IMF funding has profound domestic con-
5	sequences in the United States;
6	(6) the United States, as the leading power of the
7	post-cold-war world, has a greater interest than any
8	other country in a strengthened IMF that
9	multilateralizes the financial support for ongoing eco-
10	nomic reforms in countries important to United
11	States interests and that can respond to threats to the
12	international financial system so that the United
13	States does not end up serving as the world's lender
14	of last resort;
15	(7) the United States is the only country with
16	veto power over major IMF decisions;
17	(8) to sustain its capabilities, the IMF needs to
18	sustain its strength relative to a rapidly expanding
19	global economy characterized by exponential growth of

(9) the United States financial commitment to the IMF leverages several times as much from other countries, and its general resource financing is not scored as a budgetary outlay;

global capital markets;

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the Far East has affected United States financial
markets and may result in a decline in United States
economic growth by as much as one and one-half percent, and the United States has a vested economic
and national security interest in utilizing the IMF
and other multilateral mechanisms to help stabilize
certain Asian economies;

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(11) neither the IMF nor the international financial system predicted or was adequately prepared for the domestic financial instability that has developed in East Asia, particularly the excessive shortterm borrowing the private sector institutions, and therefore significant reforms of the IMF and the international financial system are needed to ensure that the world is better prepared to prevent and cope with similar crises;

(12) the United States also has an interest in not contributing to "moral hazard", the belief by private investors and lenders that public credit will be used to bail them out of the consequences of imprudent credit decisions;

(13) in establishing the terms for its financial support, the IMF must strike a balance between contributing to the stability of the Asian economies and

1	ensuring that the private creditors who contributed to
2	the crisis by their imprudent lending also make a sig-
3	nificant contribution to the resolution of such crisis;
4	and
5	(14) with respect to some East Asian countries,
6	some observers believe that—
7	(A) the IMF has often imposed tight mone-
8	tary and fiscal policies designed for countries in
9	other parts of the world that follow excessively
10	expansionary fiscal and monetary policies, de-
11	spite the fact that, by the IMF's own account, the
12	monetary and fiscal policies of the East Asian
13	countries have not contributed to the financial
14	difficulties faced by such countries;
15	(B) the rationale for such strategy has been
16	the need to attract foreign capital and provide
17	the means to earn foreign exchange;
18	(C) in the absence of solutions to the short
19	term debt overhang problem which requires a
20	rollover of such short term maturities by private
21	creditors, and to the unfettered flow of capital
22	into and out of markets without regard to matu-
23	rities or purpose, as an integral part of the IMF
24	program, no interest rate is high enough to at-

tract such capital;

1	(D) a tight monetary and fiscal austerity
2	program, combined with industrial restructuring
3	and labor market flexibility measures where they
4	are also a part of an IMF program, may exces-
5	sively depress the local economy, creating poten-
6	tially explosive social and political problems;
7	(E) such a strategy could also create exces-
8	sive pressure to export and reduce imports, erod-
9	ing support in the United States for a more open
10	international trading and investment regime, as
11	export markets collapse and a flood of imports
12	puts downward pressure on U.S. wages and em-
13	ployment; and
14	(F) there is a consequent need for the IMF,
15	other international financial institutions, the
16	United States, and other countries, as appro-
17	priate, to fashion programs and policies that are
18	adapted to local conditions and integrate private
19	$creditor\ contributions.$
20	TITLE I—INTERNATIONAL
21	MONETARY FUND
22	SEC. 101. PARTICIPATION IN QUOTA INCREASE.
23	(a) In General.—The Bretton Woods Agreements Act
24	(22 U.S.C. 286–286mm) is amended by adding at the end
25	the following:

1 "SEC. 61. QUOTA INCREASE.

- 2 "(a) In General.—The United States Governor of the
- 3 Fund may consent to an increase in the quota of the United
- 4 States in the Fund equivalent to 10,622,500,000 Special
- 5 Drawing Rights.
- 6 "(b) Subject to Appropriations.—The authority
- 7 provided by subsection (a) shall be effective only to such
- 8 extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in
- 9 appropriations Acts.".
- 10 (b) Effectiveness Subject to Certification.—
- 11 The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not take effect
- 12 until the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Commit-
- 13 tee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Rep-
- 14 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
- 15 Senate that the investors and banks make a significant con-
- 16 tribution in conjunction with a financing package that, in
- 17 the context of an international financial crisis, might in-
- 18 clude taxpayer supported official financing.

19 TITLE II—NEW ARRANGEMENTS

- 20 **TO BORROW**
- 21 SEC. 201. NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO BORROW.
- 22 (a) In General.—Section 17 of the Bretton Woods
- 23 Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286e-2 et seq.) is amended—
- 24 (1) in subsection (a)—

1	(A) by striking "and February 24, 1983"
2	and inserting "February 24, 1983, and January
3	27, 1997"; and
4	(B) by striking "4,250,000,000" and insert-
5	ing "6,712,000,000";
6	(2) in subsection (b), by striking "4,250,000,000"
7	and inserting "6,712,000,000"; and
8	(3) in subsection (d)—
9	(A) by inserting "or the Decision of Janu-
10	ary 27, 1997," after "February 24, 1983,"; and
11	(B) by inserting "or the New Arrangements
12	to Borrow, as applicable" before the period at the
13	end.
14	(b) Effectiveness Subject to Certification.—
15	The amendments made by subsection (a) shall not take effect
16	until the Secretary of the Treasury certifies to the Commit-
17	tee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Rep-
18	resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
19	Senate that the investors and banks make a significant con-
20	tribution in conjunction with a financing package that, in
21	the context of an international financial crisis, might in-
22	clude taxpayer supported official financing.

TITLE III—POLICY PROVISIONS 1 SEC. 301. ADVOCACY OF POLICIES TO ENHANCE THE GEN-3 **EFFECTIVENESS** OF THE INTER-**ERAL** 4 NATIONAL MONETARY FUND. 5 (a) In General.—Title XV of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 2620-2620-1) is amended by adding at the end the following: 7 8 "SEC. 1503. ADVOCACY OF POLICIES TO ENHANCE THE GEN-9 **EFFECTIVENESS** THE INTER-10 NATIONAL MONETARY FUND. 11 "(a) In General.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to use aggressively the voice 13 and vote of the Executive Director to do the following: 15 "(1) Vigorously promote policies to increase the 16 effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund in 17 structuring programs and assistance so as to promote 18 policies and actions that will contribute to exchange 19 rate stability and avoid competitive devaluations that 20 will further destabilize the international financial 21 and trading systems. 22 "(2) Vigorously promote policies to increase the 23 effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund in

promoting market-oriented reform, trade liberaliza-

1	tion, economic growth, democratic governance, and
2	social stability through—
3	"(A) appropriate liberalization of pricing,
4	trade, investment, and exchange rate regimes of
5	countries to open countries to the competitive
6	forces of the global economy;
7	"(B) opening domestic markets to fair and
8	open internal competition among domestic enter-
9	prises by eliminating inappropriate favoritism
10	for small or large businesses, eliminating elite
11	monopolies, creating and effectively implement-
12	ing anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws to protect
13	free competition, and establishing fair and acces-
14	sible legal procedures for dispute settlement
15	$among\ domestic\ enterprises;$
16	"(C) privatizing industry in a fair and eq-
17	uitable manner that provides economic opportu-
18	nities to a broad spectrum of the population,
19	eliminating government and elite monopolies,
20	closing loss-making enterprises, and reducing
21	government control over the factors of produc-
22	tion;
23	"(D) economic deregulation by eliminating
24	inefficient and overly burdensome regulations
25	and strengthening the legal framework support-

1	ing private contract and intellectual property
2	rights;
3	"(E) establishing or strengthening key ele-
4	ments of a social safety net to cushion the effects
5	on workers of unemployment and dislocation,
6	and
7	"(F) encouraging the opening of markets for
8	agricultural commodities and products by re-
9	quiring recipient countries to make efforts to re-
10	duce trade barriers.
11	"(3) Vigorously promote policies to increase the
12	effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund, in
13	concert with appropriate international authorities
14	and other international financial institutions (as de-
15	fined in section $1701(c)(2)$), in strengthening finan-
16	cial systems in developing countries, and encouraging
17	the adoption of sound banking principles and prac-
18	tices, including the development of laws and regula-
19	tions that will help to ensure that domestic financial
20	institutions meet strong standards regarding capital
21	reserves, regulatory oversight, and transparency.
22	"(4) Vigorously promote policies to increase the
23	effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund, in
24	concert with appropriate international authorities

and other international financial institutions (as de-

fined in section 1701(c)(2), in facilitating the development and implementation of internationally acceptable domestic bankruptcy laws and regulations in developing countries, including the provision of technical assistance as appropriate.

"(5) Vigorously promote policies that aim at appropriate burden-sharing by the private sector so that investors and creditors bear more fully the consequences of their decisions, and accordingly advocate policies which include—

"(A) strengthening crisis prevention and early warning signals through improved and more effective surveillance of the national economic policies and financial market development of countries (including monitoring of the structure and volume of capital flows to identify problematic imbalances in the inflow of short and medium term investment capital, potentially destabilizing inflows of offshore lending and foreign investment, or problems with the maturity profiles of capital to provide warnings of imminent economic instability), and fuller disclosure of such information to market participants;

1	"(B) accelerating work on strengthening fi-
2	nancial systems in emerging market economies
3	so as to reduce the risk of financial crises;
4	"(C) consideration of provisions in debt
5	contracts that would foster dialogue and con-
6	sultation between a sovereign debtor and its pri-
7	vate creditors, and among those creditors;
8	"(D) consideration of extending the scope of
9	the International Monetary Fund's policy on
10	lending to members in arrears and of other poli-
11	cies so as to foster the dialogue and consultation
12	referred to in subparagraph (C);
13	"(E) intensified consideration of mecha-
14	nisms to facilitate orderly workout mechanisms
15	for countries experiencing debt or liquidity cri-
16	ses;
17	"(F) consideration of establishing ad hoc or
18	formal linkages between the provision of official
19	financing to countries experiencing a financial
20	crisis and the willingness of market participants
21	to meaningfully participate in any stabilization
22	effort led by the International Monetary Fund;
23	"(G) using the International Monetary
24	Fund to facilitate discussions between debtors
25	and private creditors to help ensure that finan-

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cial difficulties are resolved without inappropriate resort to public resources;

> "(H) the International Monetary Fund accompanying the provision of funding to countries experiencing a financial crisis resulting from imprudent borrowing with efforts to achieve a significant contribution by the private creditors, investors, and banks which had extended such credits; and

> "(I) in the context of International Monetary Fund responses to international financial crises, vigorously promote consideration of appropriate ways in which debtors and private creditors, in consultation with central banks, can be encouraged voluntarily to take steps to achieve resolution of outstanding debts, and to do so in a manner that provides for an appropriate degree of burden-sharing.

"(6) Vigorously promote policies that would make the International Monetary Fund a more effective mechanism, in concert with appropriate international authorities and other international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2)), for promoting good governance principles within recipient countries by fostering structural reforms, including procurement reform, that reduce opportunities for
 corruption and bribery, and drug-related money
 laundering.

- "(7) Vigorously promote the design of International Monetary Fund programs and assistance so that governments that draw on the International Monetary Fund channel public funds away from unproductive purposes, including large 'show case' projects and excessive military spending, and toward investment in human and physical capital as well as social programs to protect the neediest and promote social equity.
 - "(8) Work with the International Monetary Fund to foster economic prescriptions that are appropriate to the individual economic circumstances of each recipient country, recognizing that inappropriate stabilization programs may only serve to further destabilize the economy and create unnecessary economic, social, and political dislocation.
 - "(9) Structure International Monetary Fund programs and assistance so that the maintenance and improvement of core labor standards are routinely incorporated as an integral goal in the policy dialogue with recipient countries, so that—

1	"(A) recipient governments commit to af-
2	fording workers the right to exercise internation-
3	ally recognized core worker rights, including the
4	right of free association and collective bargaining
5	through unions of their own choosing;
6	"(B) measures designed to facilitate labor
7	market flexibility are consistent with such core
8	worker rights;
9	"(C) the staff of the International Monetary
10	Fund adequately takes into account the views of
11	the International Labor Organization, particu-
12	larly with respect to the effect of labor market
13	flexibility measures on core worker rights in such
14	countries; and
15	"(D) the staff of the International Monetary
16	Fund surveys the labor market policies and
17	practices of recipient countries and recommends
18	policy initiatives that will help to ensure the
19	maintenance or improvement of core labor stand-
20	ards.
21	"(10) Vigorously promote the adoption and en-
22	forcement of laws promoting respect for internation-
23	ally recognized worker rights (as defined in section
24	507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2467(4))).

"(11) Vigorously promote International Monetary Fund programs and assistance that are structured to the maximum extent feasible to discourage practices which may promote ethnic or social strife in a recipient country.

"(12) Vigorously promote recognition by the International Monetary Fund that macroeconomic developments and policies can affect and be affected by environmental conditions and policies, including by working independently and with the multilateral development banks to encourage countries to correct market failures and pursue macroeconomic stability while promoting policies for sustainable development and environmental protection.

"(13) Facilitate greater International Monetary
Fund transparency, including by enhancing accessibility of the International Monetary Fund and its
staff, fostering a more open release policy toward
working papers, past evaluations, and other International Monetary Fund documents, seeking to publish all Letters of Intent to the International Monetary Fund and Policy Framework Papers, and establishing a more open release policy regarding Article
IV consultations.

"(14) Facilitate greater International Monetary
Fund accountability and enhance International Monetary Fund self-evaluation by vigorously promoting
review of the effectiveness of the Office of Internal
Audit and Inspection and the Executive Board's external evaluation pilot program and, if necessary, the
establishment of an operations evaluation department
modeled on the experience of the International Bank
for Reconstruction and Development, guided by such
key principles as usefulness, credibility, transparency,
and independence.

"(15) Vigorously promote coordination with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2)) in promoting structural reforms which facilitate the provision of credit to small businesses, including microenterprise lending, especially in the world's poorest, heavily indebted countries.

"(16) Vigorously promote, in the context of the International Monetary Fund's policy dialogue with its member countries, measures to protect the rights and land of indigenous peoples, including the Penan of Borneo, Malaysia, the Dayaks of East Kalimantan,

1	Indonesia, and the indigenous communities of Irian
2	$Jaya,\ Indonesia.$
3	"(17) Vigorously promote policies such that the
4	International Monetary Fund, in considering loan
5	programs and assistance, takes into account the ex-
6	tent to which the recipient government has dem-
7	onstrated a commitment to—
8	"(A) providing accurate and complete data
9	on the annual expenditures and receipts of the
10	armed forces;
11	"(B) establishing good and publicly ac-
12	countable governance, including an end to exces-
13	sive military involvement in the economy; and
14	"(C) making substantial reductions in ex-
15	cessive military spending and forces, including
16	domestic security forces.
17	"(18) Structure International Monetary Fund
18	debt relief programs so that the programs do not im-
19	pose unfair conditions on heavily indebted poor coun-
20	tries, increase the amount of debt relief available to
21	poor countries, and decrease the time required to
22	qualify for debt relief.
23	"(b) Coordination With Other Executive De-
24	PARTMENTS.—To the extent that it would assist in achiev-
25	ing the goals described in subsection (a), the Secretary of

1	the Treasury shall pursue the goals in coordination with			
2	the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary			
3	of Commerce, the Administrator of the Environmental Pro-			
4	tection Agency, the Administrator of the Agency for Inter-			
5	national Development, and the United States Trade Rep-			
6	resentative.".			
7	(b) Advisory Committee on IMF Policy.—Section			
8	1701 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 262p-5) is amended by adding			
9	at the end the following:			
10	"(e) Advisory Committee on IMF Policy.—			
11	"(1) In General.—The Secretary of the Treas-			
12	ury shall establish an International Monetary Fund			
13	Advisory Committee (in this subsection referred to as			
14	the 'Advisory Committee').			
15	"(2) Membership.—The Advisory Committee			
16	shall consist of 8 members appointed by the Secretary			
17	of the Treasury, after appropriate consultations with			
18	the relevant organizations, as follows:			
19	"(A) 2 members shall be representatives			
20	from organized labor.			
21	"(B) 2 members shall be representatives			
22	from banking and financial services.			
23	"(C) 2 members shall be representatives			
24	from industry and agriculture.			

1	"(D) 2 members shall be representatives
2	from nongovernmental environmental and
3	human rights organizations.
4	"(3) Duties.—Not less frequently than every 6
5	months, the Advisory Committee shall meet with the
6	Secretary of the Treasury or the Deputy Secretary of
7	the Treasury to review, and provide advice on, the ex-
8	tent to which individual country International Mone-
9	tary Fund programs meet the policy goals set forth in
10	this Act regarding the International Monetary Fund.
11	"(4) Inapplicability of termination provi-
12	SION OF THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—
13	Section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee
14	Act shall not apply to the Advisory Committee.".
15	SEC. 302. AVAILABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY
16	FUND LETTERS OF INTENT REGARDING
17	AGREEMENTS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO RE-
18	CEIVE ASSISTANCE.
19	Title XV of the International Financial Institutions
20	Act (22 U.S.C. 2620–2620-1) is further amended by adding
21	at the end the following:

1	"SEC. 1504. AVAILABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY					
2	FUND LETTERS OF INTENT REGARDING					
3	AGREEMENTS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO RE-					
4	CEIVE ASSISTANCE.					
5	"Within 3 business days after the United States Execu-					
6	tive Director at the International Monetary Fund receives					
7	a letter of intent from a country regarding structural ad-					
8	justment or an economic, social, or other agreement re-					
9	quired by the Fund in order to receive assistance from the					
10	Fund, the Executive Director shall provide to the Secretary					
11	of the Treasury a copy of the letter and any related memo-					
12	randum of understanding. Within 7 days after receiving					
13	the copy, the Secretary of the Treasury shall make the copy					
14	available to the public (by electronic or other readily and					
15	publicly accessible means) except to the extent that the Sec-					
16	retary determines that doing so would—					
17	"(1) endanger the national security of the coun-					
18	try or of the United States;					
19	"(2) disrupt markets; or					
20	"(3) be contrary to the obligations of the United					
21	States as a member of the International Monetary					
22	Fund.".					

1	SEC. 303. ENFORCEMENT OF INDONESIAN COMPLIANCE					
2	WITH REFORMS REQUIRED BY THE INTER-					
3	NATIONAL MONETARY FUND.					
4	The Secretary of the Treasury shall certify to the Com-					
5	mittee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of					
6	Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of					
7	the Senate that the United States Executive Director at the					
8	International Monetary Fund will oppose further disburse-					
9	ments of funds to Indonesia unless the Indonesian govern-					
10	ment complies with the terms of its International Monetary					
11	Fund reform package.					
12	SEC. 304. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE TREATMENT					
13	OF MUCHTAR PAKPAHAN.					
14	It is the sense of the Congress that the Government of					
15	Indonesia should immediately release Muchtar Pakpahan					
16	from prison and have all criminal charges against him dis-					
17	missed.					
18	SEC. 305. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS ON THE ROLE OF					
19	JAPAN IN RESTORING REGIONAL AND GLOB-					
20	AL ECONOMIC GROWTH.					
21	(a) FINDING.—The Congress finds that deteriorating					
22	economic conditions and ongoing financial market turbu-					
23	lence in Asia makes it more important than ever that					
24	Japan play a leadership role in helping to restore con-					
25	fidence and serve as a crucial engine of regional and world					
26	$economic\ growth.$					

1	(b) Sense of the Congress.—It is the sense of the						
2	Congress that Japan should assume a greater regional lead-						
3	ership role, which would coincide with Japan's goal of pro-						
4	moting strong domestic demand-led growth and avoiding						
5	a significant increase in its external surplus with the Unit-						
6	ed States and the countries of the Asia-Pacific region.						
7	TITLE IV—REPORTS						
8	SEC. 401. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON FINANCIAL STABILIZA						
9	TION PROGRAMS LED BY THE INTER-						
10	NATIONAL MONETARY FUND IN CONNECTION						
11	WITH FINANCING FROM THE EXCHANGE STA						
12	BILIZATION FUND.						
13	Title XVII of the International Financial Institutions						
14	Act (22 U.S.C. 262r-262r-2) is amended by adding at the						
15	end the following:						
16	"SEC. 1704. REPORTS ON FINANCIAL STABILIZATION PRO-						
17	GRAMS LED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MONE-						
18	TARY FUND IN CONNECTION WITH FINANC						
19	ING FROM THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION						
20	FUND.						
21	"(a) In General.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in						
22	consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and other ap-						
23	propriate Federal agencies, shall prepare reports on the im-						
24	plementation of financial stabilization programs led by the						
25	International Monetary Fund in countries in connection						

1	with which the United States has made a commitment to
2	provide, or has provided financing from the stabilization
3	fund established under section 5302 of title 31, United
4	States Code. The reports shall include the following:
5	"(1) A description of the condition of the econo-
6	mies of countries requiring the financial stabilization
7	programs, including the monetary, fiscal, and ex-
8	change rate policies of the countries.
9	"(2) A description of the degree to which the
10	countries requiring the financial stabilization pro-
11	grams have fully implemented financial sector re-
12	structuring and reform measures required by the
13	International Monetary Fund, including—
14	"(A) ensuring full respect for the commer-
15	cial orientation of commercial bank lending;
16	"(B) ensuring that governments will not in-
17	tervene in bank management and lending deci-
18	sions (except in regard to prudential super-
19	vision);
20	"(C) the passage of appropriate financial
21	reform legislation;
22	"(D) strengthening the domestic financial
23	system, through financial sector restructuring, as
24	well as improved transparency and supervision;
25	and

1	"(E) the opening of domestic capital mar-
2	kets.
3	"(3) A description of the degree to which the
4	countries requiring the financial stabilization pro-
5	grams have fully implemented reforms required by the
6	International Monetary Fund that are directed at
7	corporate governance and corporate structure, includ-
8	ing—
9	"(A) making nontransparent conglomerate
10	practices more transparent through the applica-
11	tion of internationally accepted accounting prac-
12	tices, independent external audits, full disclosure,
13	and provision of consolidated statements; and
14	"(B) ensuring that no government sub-
15	sidized support or tax privileges will be provided
16	to bail out individual corporations, particularly
17	in the semiconductor, steel, and paper industries.
18	"(4) A description of the implementation of re-
19	form measures required by the International Mone-
20	tary Fund to deregulate and privatize economic activ-
21	ity by ending domestic monopolies, undertaking trade
22	liberalization, and opening up restricted areas of the
23	economy to foreign investment and competition.
24	"(5) A detailed description of the trade policies
25	of the countries, including any unfair trade practices

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1	or adverse effects of the trade policies on the United				
2	States.				
3	"(6) A description of the extent to which the fi-				
4	nancial stabilization programs have resulted in ap-				
5	propriate burden-sharing among private sector credi-				
6	tors, including rescheduling of outstanding loans by				
7	lengthening maturities, agreements on debt reduction,				
8	and the extension of new credit.				
9	"(7) A description of the extent to which the eco-				
10	nomic adjustment policies of the International Mone-				
11	tary Fund and the policies of the government of the				
12	country adequately balance the need for financial sta-				
13	bilization, economic growth, environmental protec-				
14	tion, social stability, and equity for all elements of the				
15	society.				
16	"(8) Whether International Monetary Fund in-				
17	volvement in labor market flexibility measures has				
18	had a negative effect on core worker rights, particu-				
19	larly the rights of free association and collective bar-				
20	gaining.				

"(9) A description of any pattern of abuses of core worker rights in recipient countries.

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"(10) The amount, rate of interest, and disbursement and repayment schedules of any funds disbursed from the stabilization fund established under section

1	5302 of title 31, United States Code, in the form of						
2	loans, credits, guarantees, or swaps, in support of the						
3	financial stabilization programs.						
4	"(11) The amount, rate of interest, and disburse-						
5	ment and repayment schedules of any funds disbursed						
6	by the International Monetary Fund to the countries						
7	in support of the financial stabilization programs.						
8	"(b) Timing.—Not later than October 1, 1998, and						
9	semiannually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall						
10	submit to the Committees on Banking and Financial Serv-						
11	ices and International Relations of the House of Represent-						
12	atives and the Committees on Foreign Relations, and Bank-						
13	ing, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report on						
14	the matters described in subsection (a).".						
15	SEC. 402. REPORTS ON REFORMING THE ARCHITECTURE OF						
16	THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM.						
17	(a) Findings.—The Congress finds that, in order to						
18	ensure that the International Monetary Fund does not be-						
19	come the global lender of last resort to private sector cor-						
20	porations and financial institutions, and in order to help						
21	prevent future threats to the international financial system,						
22	the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the						
23	Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, working						
24	with their counterparts in other countries and with inter-						

 $25 \quad national \ organizations \ as \ appropriate, \ should —$

- (1) seek to establish a broad set of international transparency principles on accounting and disclosure policies and practices covering, in particular, private sector financial organizations;
 - (2) promote improvements in the provision by both borrowers and lenders of timely and comprehensive aggregate information on cross-border financial stocks and flows;
 - (3) seek an international accord establishing uniform minimum standards with respect to robust banking and supervisory systems, which individual countries should be required to meet as a condition for the establishment of subsidiaries, branches, or other offices of banking institutions from their countries in the jurisdictions of the countries participating in the accord;
 - (4) immediately initiate with appropriate representatives of the countries that are members of the International Monetary Fund discussions aimed at securing national treatment for United States investors in such countries; and
 - (5) seek to establish internationally acceptable bankruptcy standards and should work particularly to have International Monetary Fund recipient countries adopt such standards.

1	(b) REPORTS.—
2	(1) In general.—The Secretary of the Treasury
3	shall prepare 3 reports on progress made toward
4	achieving the objectives outlined in subsection (a),
5	which shall describe the steps taken by the United
6	States, other members of the world community, and
7	the international financial institutions to strengthen
8	safeguards in the global financial system, including
9	measures to promote more efficient functioning of
10	global markets, by—
11	(A) helping to develop effective legal and
12	regulatory frameworks, including appropriate
13	bankruptcy and foreclosure mechanisms;
14	(B) increasing transparency and disclosure
15	by both the private and public sectors;
16	(C) strengthening prudential standards,
17	both globally and in individual economies;
18	(D) improving domestic policy manage-
19	ment;
20	(E) strengthening the role of the inter-
21	national financial institutions in financial crisis
22	prevention and management; and
23	(F) ensuring appropriate burden sharing by
24	the private sector, particularly commercial banks

1	and financial institutions, in the resolution of
2	crises.
3	(2) Timing.—The Secretary of the Treasury
4	shall submit to the Committees on Banking and Fi-
5	nancial Services and International Relations of the
6	House of Representatives and the Committees on For-
7	eign Relations and Banking, Housing, and Urban Af-
8	fairs of the Senate 2 interim reports on the matters
9	described in paragraph (1), the first of which is due
10	by October 1, 1998, and the second of which is due
11	on April 1, 1999, and a final report on such matters,
12	which is due on October 1, 1999.
13	SEC. 403. ANNUAL REPORT AND TESTIMONY ON THE STATE
14	OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM,
15	IMF REFORM, AND COMPLIANCE WITH IMF
16	AGREEMENTS.
17	Title XVII of the International Financial Institutions
18	Act (22 U.S.C. 262r-262r-2) is further amended by adding
19	at the end the following:
20	"SEC. 1705. ANNUAL REPORT AND TESTIMONY ON THE
21	STATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL
22	SYSTEM, IMF REFORM, AND COMPLIANCE
23	WITH IMF AGREEMENTS.
24	"(a) Reports.—Not later than October 1 of each year,
25	the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committee

- 1 on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Rep-
- 2 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
- 3 Senate a written report on the progress (if any) made by
- 4 the United States Executive Director at the International
- 5 Monetary Fund in influencing the International Monetary
- 6 Fund to adopt the policies and reform its internal proce-
- 7 dures in the manner described in section 1503.
- 8 "(b) Testimony.—After submitting the report re-
- 9 quired by subsection (a) but not later than October 31 of
- 10 each year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall appear before
- 11 the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the
- 12 House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Re-
- 13 lations of the Senate and present testimony on—
- 14 "(1) any progress made in reforming the Inter-
- 15 national Monetary Fund;
- 16 "(2) the status of efforts to reform the inter-
- 17 national financial system; and
- 18 "(3) the compliance of countries which have re-
- 19 ceived assistance from the International Monetary
- 20 Fund with agreements made as a condition of receiv-
- 21 ing the assistance.".

1	SEC.	<i>404.</i>	AUDITS	OF	THE	INTERNATIONAL	MONETARY
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- 2 **FUND**.
- 3 Title XVII of the International Financial Institutions
- 4 Act (22 U.S.C. 262r-262r-2) is further amended by adding
- 5 at the end the following:

6 "SEC. 1706. AUDITS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY

- 7 **FUND.**
- 8 "(a) Access to Materials.—Not later than 30 days
- 9 after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary
- 10 of the Treasury shall certify to the Committee on Banking
- 11 and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and
- 12 the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the
- 13 Secretary has instructed the United States Executive Direc-
- 14 tor at the International Monetary Fund to facilitate timely
- 15 access by the General Accounting Office to information and
- 16 documents of the International Monetary Fund needed by
- 17 the Office to perform financial reviews of the International
- 18 Monetary Fund that will facilitate the conduct of United
- 19 States policy with respect to the Fund.
- 20 "(b) Reports.—Not later than June 30, 1999, and
- 21 annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United
- 22 States shall prepare and submit to the committees specified
- 23 in subsection (a) a report on the financial operations of
- 24 the Fund during the preceding year.".